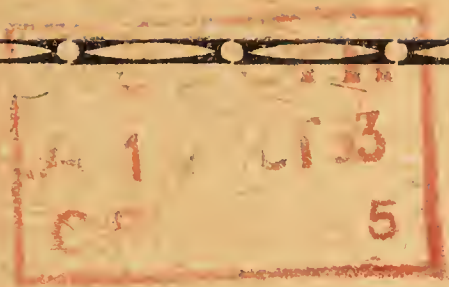


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NANTWICH RURAL DISTRICT

Annual Report

OF THE



Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1952

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To the Chairman and Members of the Nantwich Rural District Council :—

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Nantwich Rural District for the year 1952.

When viewed in retrospect, this year could be regarded as one of steady and solid progress with no individual achievements which would entitle it to special mention in the public health record of the district.

A study of the social conditions of the area shows a slight increase in the population, and a slight increase in the rateable value. The birth-rate, in common with that of the country as a whole, continues to fall accompanied by a lower death-rate.

A substantial reduction in the infant mortality rate is recorded, but as stated in a previous report, this figure is liable to fluctuate within wide limits when only a small number of births are involved. Nevertheless it is most gratifying to note that only seven children died in their first year of life compared with nineteen in the previous year.

The fall in the number of illegitimate births is also noted with satisfaction.

The great advances in public health and scientific medicine over the past fifty years are well known. The discovery of Penicillin and the newer antibiotics now cure what were once fatal diseases, and greatly reduce the mortality of others. Insulin in the treatment of diabetes, and liver extracts in Pernicious Anaemia have enabled thousands of individuals to lead virtually normal lives. Keeping pace with this progress, although perhaps along less spectacular lines, has been the progress in hygiene and sanitation and the improvement in the living and working conditions of the population. Piped water supplies and modern methods of sewage disposal have, we trust, ended for all time epidemic of cholera and typhoid. Smallpox is no longer endemic in this country, and immunisation has shown itself the effective weapon against Diphtheria.

As a nation we can be justly proud of these accomplishments, but much still remains to be done in the field of preventive medicine. We hope that in future years infantile paralysis will be added to the list of preventable diseases and that the notification of a single case of pulmonary tuberculosis will call for special comment in

reports of Medical Officers of Health, as did the single case of Diphtheria notified in this district during the past year. Achievements in this connection can be appreciated if we consider that in 1898 the deathrate from Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough was 2,753 per million living, whilst in 1948 it was 172.

One of the direct results of this progress has been an increase in the older members of the population. The expectation of life has increased from 43.7 for men and 47.2 for women in 1881, to 61.8 and 65.8 respectively in 1938. More children and adolescents escape the killing diseases of youth, and are living on to the older age groups. A Royal Commission has pointed out that in 1947 10% of the population was over 65, and by 1977 we could expect the figure to be 16%. Expressed in another form, statistics show that if the present basis of old age pensions remains unchanged 1/5th of the population will be in receipt of a pension by 1980.

These figures illustrate what is commonly referred to as the problem of the aged. In the past, voluntary organisations have done valuable work in providing residential accommodation for old people and are still supplementing the provision made under the National Assistance Act, 1948, whereby the responsibility for the provision of residential accommodation for such people is imposed on the County Councils and County Borough Councils. This is usually of an institutional nature and has been found to have limited appeal for the majority, who prefer to live in old sub-standard houses, in many cases much too large for their needs, in order to maintain their independence.

District Councils can make a wonderful contribution to this problem and much work has already been done in providing houses specially built to house old people. Now is the time to plan. Future housing estates should include dwellings specially planned and designed to cater for the needs of old age, for there is little doubt that with each succeeding year the situation will become more acute and a position develop in the future which is in some ways analogous to our present difficulties regarding sewage disposal.

Between the years 1879 and 1903 over 150 miles of piped water supply were made available in this district to supply 3,950 houses. This achievement, in such a rural community was one of which the authorities were justly proud but I wonder if its full significance with regard to the ultimate problem of waste water and sewage disposal was as fully appreciated then as it is now.

In this respect I had hoped to have been able to record some concrete advance in the installation of the proposed new sewage disposal works at Haslington, and at least ministerial approval for the works at Wistaston.

That neither of these was accomplished in 1952 is I know a matter of regret to this Council, who wish in addition to provide similar facilities for many other village communities. These schemes were not permitted during the war years and were subsequently postponed in the interests of national economy. With regard to Haslington the position is one of great urgency, and the words of your Medical Officer of Health recorded 50 years ago are singularly apt today ; "The condition of Haslington as to drainage is little short of disgraceful."

I should like to draw attention to the excellent report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector with reference to the progress which the Council is making to provide every house in the district with a piped water supply. Although the actual provision of this supply is now the responsibility of the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board it cannot be overlooked that the District Council has still certain legal obligations in this matter. It is most difficult at the present time, with the increase in cost of labour and materials, and the urgent demands which have to be met in other quarters, to have individual isolated houses connected to the mains, but I am confident that with mutual endeavour and co-operation the ideal will be achieved.

Another section of this report which I find of particular interest is the process of composting which has been developed over the years as an economic and highly practicable method of nightsoil disposal in a rural area.

From the information supplied by the Surveyor, and Housing Manager it is most gratifying to note the progress which is being made to meet the housing shortage in the district and it would appear, that should the recommendation of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the erection of 253 houses in 1953/54 be adopted, the needs of existing applicants would be met.

We must, however, guard against complacency and ever bear in mind the urgent need for rehousing the occupants of unfit and sub-standard dwellings and let us not lose sight of the fact that as the result of the survey in 1948 approximately 600 houses were seriously below reasonably habitable standards. In this connection it should be noted that the implementation of the Public Health and Housing Acts is becoming extremely difficult.

I am deeply indebted to the members of my own staff for their loyal and willing co-operation which I have at all times received.

In directing your attention to the features of this Report, I desire to thank my colleagues in other departments for their help, and the members of the Council's Committees for their interest, consideration and helpful guidance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. KENNETH HAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

12:6:53

NANTWICH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The Whole Council.

Chairman : Councillor W. Tucker.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor F. E. Charlesworth.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NANTWICH DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor F. E. Charlesworth. Councillor W. Tucker.

Councillor S. L. Dutton. Councillor F. A. Moore.

Councillor E. S. Dutton. Councillor W. Richardson.

Councillor C. W. Hobson. Councillor J. H. Williams.

Councillor C. W. Jones.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer : Dr. R. Kenneth Hay, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : John S. Townley, M.S.I.A.,

A.M.Inst.P.C.

First Additional Sanitary Inspector : John Craven, M.R.San.I.,

M.S.I.A.

Second Additional Sanitary Inspector : J. P. Moulton,

A.R.San.I.

Shorthand Typist/General Clerk : Miss G. M. Hockenhull.

Junior Clerk : P. Cornes.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	100,823
Population	...	...	...	...	...	27,470
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	8,087
Rateable Value (1st April, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	£127,782
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1953/54)	...	...	...	...	...	£502

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is situated in the South East of Cheshire. It adjoins the County of Salop in the south and the County of Stafford in the east, and forms part of the alluvial plain of Cheshire. It surrounds the Borough of Crewe and Urban District of Nantwich. Whilst the area is predominantly agricultural, a large proportion of the population is to be found in those parishes contiguous to Crewe and Nantwich, in which towns they find their employment. The main source of employment in the Rural District is agriculture and industries allied with it. These take the form of Milk and Milk product factories, corn mills and agricultural engineering ; the latter having increased locally with the mechanisation of farming. There is one clothing factory, which in the main employs female labour. There is virtually no unemployment in the area.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	386	206	180
Legitimate	372	199	173
Illegitimate	14	7	7

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.62, the figure for the whole of England being 15.3.

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births	11	4	7
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	...	14.45.	

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	324	184	140

Death rate per 1,000 of the resident population 10.49, the figure for the whole of England being 11.3.

Deaths from puerperal causes ... NIL.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	18.13
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.81
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	38	12	26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	NIL	NIL	NIL
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	NIL	NIL	NIL

Deaths :—The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age (males and females) was seven and of these five were under four weeks of age.

There was no cause of unusual or excessive mortality.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The following weather conditions for the year have been kindly supplied by the Principal of the Cheshire School of Agriculture, Reaseheath, Nantwich :—

Climatic Data 1952.

1952		Air Temperatures in °F.	
Month	Rainfall	Maximum	Minimum
January ...	3.03 ins.	60.5	7
February ...	1.09 ins.	50.0	16
March ...	1.11 ins.	56.5	22
April ...	2.37 ins.	73.0	24
May ...	2.24 ins.	82.5	36
June ...	2.08 ins.	80.0	34
July ...	2.30 ins.	85.0	43.5
August ...	1.81 ins.	75.0	41.5
September ...	2.10 ins.	69.5	30.0
October ...	3.69 ins.	62.0	20.0
November ...	1.66 ins.	56.0	13.5
December ...	3.39 ins.	50.5	17.0
Total rainfall	1952 ...	26.87 ins.	

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	0	2
Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	3	0	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	16	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0	1
Diabetes	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of Nervous system ...	26	24	50
Coronary disease, angina	31	17	48
Hypertension with Heart disease ...	1	5	6
Other heart disease	48	35	83
Other circulatory disease	6	2	8
Influenza	0	1	1
Pneumonia	5	1	6
Bronchitis	11	0	11
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	0	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	2	2
Congenital malformations	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	19	18	37
Motor Vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	4	1	5
Suicide	1	0	1
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
Totals all causes	184	140	324

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Year of Immunisation and Vaccination	IMMUNISATION		VACCINATION	
	Primary Immunisation	Re- Immunisation	Primary	Re- Vaccination
1948 ...	281	65	60	6
1949 ...	395	159	172	27
1950 ...	205	127	245	30
1951 ...	335	71	315	96
1952 ...	119	195	184	24

The responsibility for the provision of facilities for immunisation and vaccination rests with the Local Health Authority who in this County have delegated the responsibility to the Divisional Health Committee.

Throughout the year a vigorous campaign has been maintained in clinics, in schools, and in the homes ; to stress the importance of having children both immunised and vaccinated.

There are now in being specially arranged sessions for school children whose parents wish them to be immunised or re-immunised.

These sessions are carried out in the schools by the general practitioners in the district, and so far the response has been excellent. I should like to thank the doctors and the head teachers without whose co-operation the running of these sessions would not be possible.

From the above table which is a summary of the work carried out under this heading for the past five years it will be noted that in 1952 there would appear to be a marked decrease in the number of children vaccinated and immunised. It should be pointed out, however, that this table is compiled from the returns received from the general practitioners and may not give an accurate picture of the true position for it is found that on information supplied by parents 80 to 90% of school entrants have at some period during their pre-school life received primary immunisation against diphtheria.

I should like to stress once again the importance of having every child both immunised and vaccinated.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory Service, directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, is meeting all needs for bacteriological investigations, but does not undertake the chemical analysis of water.

For local convenience, samples of ice cream and milk and medical specimens are examined at the Chester City Hospital Laboratory, and use is also made of the laboratories at Manchester and Birkenhead.

Messrs. Melling and Ardern, the County Analysts, Manchester, are employed for chemical analysis of water.

During the year, as a result of the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery numerous calls were made on the Public Health Laboratory Service, and I should like to record my appreciation for the assistance given and the whole-hearted co-operation received.

AMBULANCE AND TRANSPORT SERVICES.

This service, which is administered by the Divisional Health Committee, continues to meet the needs of the District. It is noted that the comparative yearly increase in demand has not been so marked as in previous years, which would suggest that this service is gradually reaching a stage of stabilised development and is sufficient to meet the present normal requirements of the area.

NURSING SERVICES.

Most valuable work continues to be carried out by the 15 Nurse/Midwives serving the District. Apart from a few minor alterations in districts, no major changes took place during the year.

Nurse Lomas of Stapeley retired in 1952, which constitutes the only change in staff.

For information purposes, a detailed list of Nurses and Health Visitors with the parishes they cover, is shown in Appendix I.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Ophthalmic Clinic at the Barker Street Welfare Centre is available to all school children, and children under five.

The Ante-Natal Clinic has now been completed at The Dowery, Nantwich.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic is held at the Crewe Memorial Hospital.

The Paediatric Clinic is held at the Stalbridge Road, Crewe, and Ludford Street School clinics.

The Orthopaedic Clinic functions in conjunction with the Orthopaedic out-patients Department of the Oswestry Hospital, and is held at the British Railways Rooms, Nantwich Road, Crewe.

A clinic for Dental treatment for mothers, school children and children under five years, is held at the Barker Street Welfare Centre.

HOSPITALS.

General hospitals at Crewe, Nantwich, and Hartshill, Staffordshire, serve the Rural District, with the old Isolation Hospital at Worleston being available for convalescent cases.

Treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases in the Rural Area is taking place at the Crewe Isolation Hospital, which has met all needs during the year.

The Maternity Hospital at The Cliffe, Wybunbury, together with the Maternity Hospital at Linden Grange, Crewe, and the Maternity wards at the Barony Hospital, are available to the Rural District.

Hospitalisation of tuberculous patients takes place at Hefferston Grange within the County of Cheshire, and the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium in the County of Salop. In addition, there is within the Rural District at Wrenbury, a re-habilitation centre for tuberculous patients, who are trained in light industrial occupations.

MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The arrangements made with the South Cheshire Hospital Management Committee for use of the mortuary at the Barony Hospital, Nantwich, have worked satisfactorily and continued to meet the needs of the Rural District.

DISINFECTION.

Terminal disinfection is carried out at homes of patients suffering from infectious diseases, as and when required. Arrangements for the steam disinfection of bedding and clothing, etc., are made with the South Cheshire Hospital Management Committee, the work being carried out at the Crewe Isolation Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No statutory action became necessary under Section 47 with respect to the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. Whenever cases do arise close liaison with the general practitioner and the County Welfare Department is maintained.

No action under Section 50, with respect to the burial of the dead, became necessary during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS POLLUTION.

Responsibility for this work was transferred to the Cheshire River Board as from the 1st October, 1951.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are still over 3,000 pail closets in use at residential premises and some schools in the district, and these are cleansed weekly by the Council. A large proportion of these are situated in the closely built up parts of the Rural Area where the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities that exist are inadequate to permit the execution of closet conversion. The Council is being constantly pressed by the Parish Councils concerned to take steps to eliminate

pail closets as quickly as possible, and it is hoped that the various schemes for improved sewerage and sewage disposal will be expedited to enable the Council to inaugurate closet conversion arrangements.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector which deals with this matter is attached hereto.

SHOPS ACTS.

The District Council is responsible for enforcement of provisions relating to the health and comfort of shop workers with respect to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences, and the requirements in this connection are being adequately complied with.

CAMPING SITES.

There is only one approved camping site in the district which is situated in the parish of Church Minshull.

The provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts have considerably influenced the position as to the use of land for this purpose, even to the extent of the siting of individual caravans, and have been found very useful in controlling the influx of caravans into this area. These provisions have in any case to be taken into account in addition to those of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Difficulties have arisen, where applications under the Public Health Act, 1936, have been made, in view of the limited period allowed for consideration of such licences.

Further problems have arisen with respect to the stationing of vans on common land, and it is hoped to overcome this in the near future by bringing these areas under more effective control by the Local Authority.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no public or private swimming baths or pools in this area.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. H. Crabtree) provides the following information :—

“The Council has continued its efforts to solve the problem of providing Sewage Disposal schemes for the parish of Haslington, and the area draining to the Wistaston Disposal Works. In this

connection, a Public Inquiry was held at Haslington, the effect of which was that the Council were empowered to submit a revised scheme for treating the sewage from Haslington parish on the site of the present works.

Consulting Engineers have been engaged to prepare this scheme and there are good prospects of the particulars being submitted to the Ministry for approval during the coming year.

An application has been received from the Crewe Corporation for facilities to sewer the area known as Brook House Estate, Gresty, into the Gresty Brook sewer of this Council. A scheme has been prepared whereby this area can be accepted on the 'Separate System,' providing the Ministry will agree to the extension of the Wistaston Disposal Works to meet the increased demand.

During the year, sanction was received for the Weston Sewerage Scheme and work has been proceeded with under contract.

Further representations to the Ministry regarding the carrying out of the sewerage scheme for Larch Avenue, Basford, have met with no success and progress must be further delayed.

The scheme for sewerage the 'Peacock' area of Willaston parish has been completed, and the County School is now receiving the benefit of this new service.

After much delay, the sewerage of Buerton village with the new housing site has been completed and the necessary disposal works provided.

The road and sewage disposal arrangements required for the housing extension schemes at Brindley, Burland, and Minshull Vernon, have been carried out during the year.

In addition, the whole of the road and sewer works necessary for the development of approximately 150 houses on the Wistaston Green site has been completed.

A short length of Public Sewer has been laid in Newcastle Road, Shavington, for the benefit of houses in the Goodalls Corner area of the parish.

The Council have had under serious consideration, the question of adopting some form of closet conversion scheme, and the relief from nuisance due to flooding at Gorsty Hill, Weston ; but to date no firm proposals have been adopted.

Following on the increased commitment of the Council in the matter of attention to sewage disposal plants throughout the area, a scheme employing a regular maintenance gang with vehicular and mechanical apparatus, has been organised and has already proved advantageous to the Council and Ratepayers generally."

HOUSING.

“During the year some 72 houses have been completed of which 19 were erected by private enterprise.

Council houses were completed in the following parishes :—

Barthomley	...	2
Cholmondeston	...	8 (by Direct labour)
Church Minshull	...	4
Hankelow	...	5
Hunsterson	...	4
Spurstow	...	6
Shavington	...	8
Wistaston	...	4
Wrenbury	...	8
Wybunbury	...	4
		—
Total	...	53
Private enterprise...		19
		—
		72

During the year contracts were entered into and/or work on the erection of houses on the following sites was in progress :—

Burland	...	10
Brindley	...	14
Buerton	...	14
Church Minshull...		8
Minshull Vernon...		6
Shavington	...	18
Wistaston	...	52
		—
		122

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have intimated to the Council that they should make arrangements for the completion of an additional 253 houses during the years 1953/54.

So far, the Council have decided to reserve 84 houses to be erected by private enterprise, and the remainder by the Council, and out of this number, arrangements have been made for the building of 100 out of the agreed 169 on the following sites :—

Audlem (Daisy Bank Crescent)	...	2
Acton (2 bungalows)	...	2
Baddington	...	6
Dodcott (Lightwood Green)	...	2
Shavington (bungalows)	...	10
Wistaston	...	50
Willaston (2 bungalows)	...	2
Wrenbury	...	26
		—
Total	...	100

For the remainder of the allocation, the Council have given consideration to the following sites :—

Blakenhall, Chorley, Haughton, Newhall and Wardle.

The conversion of further hutments to living accommodation on the Calveley site has been proceeding by direct labour, and during the year accommodation has been made available for 22 families out of the proposed 27 units.

The seven hutments adapted for housing at Park Estate, Shavington, have been demolished and the tenants re-housed in other parts of the area.

Crewe Corporation have been given permission to develop a portion of Wistaston parish adjoining the Borough boundary off Wistaston Green Road, and work on the erection of some 120 houses on this land is now proceeding.

Under the Control of Building Defence Regulation 56A licences to the value of £28,884 have been issued to cover repairs, alterations, etc., to private houses.

Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938, there were received and approved applications for assistance in respect of five dwellings, to be erected for the housing of agricultural workers."

COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATES.

The Housing Manager (Mr. H. F. Mitchell) provides the following information :—

"The Council have let 84 dwellings during the financial year ending 31st March, 1953, as follows :—

57 traditional type houses.

22 adapted dwellings from ex-R.A.F. huts.

In general, I would say that this development is considered satisfactory when taking into account the many difficulties which have been experienced in the shortages of labour and building material, and the wide dispersal of sites in the district.

In particular, a very satisfactory feature of the year's work is recorded in the Council's adaptation of hutments at Wardle, which has served to offer up-to-date units of accommodation for almost all 'Squatters,' previously domiciled on the Camp site, in conditions which were not fitting for habitation commensurate with good family life.

Some six families remain un-housed all of whom were out-district residents prior to taking up 'squatting rights,' on the airfield.

The total dwellings under the Council's jurisdiction at the end of the year were 682.

268 built pre-war.

414 built post-war.

Of the 69 parishes comprising the Rural District of Nantwich, 44 parishes have dwellings erected within their respective boundaries. This fact alone will give evidence of the difficulties in administration such as collection of rents, attention to matters of disrepair of property, and other calls on the Council's services where communication must be made over a large and widely dispersed area in matters of housing management."

LETTINGS.

"Council houses are let on a prescribed points system, with exceptions in cases of special need, where no points system can ever indicate the particular urgency of some claims which are submitted to the Council from time to time, either from the point of view of the applicant or the interests in key industries within the Rural District.

New houses are let by the Housing Committee in the first instance and casual vacancies arising thereafter are dealt with by the local representative(s) both times in conjunction with the Council's Housing Manager, after his verification of the details of the applicant's claims, inspection of premises in which the applicant resides, and the officer's recommendation as to the suitability of the applicant as a tenant."

RENTS.

"Rents based on a differential scheme according to the availability of up-to-date sanitary arrangements, mains electricity, and disposition within the area, range from 11/- to 18/- per week exclusive of rates."

WAITING LIST OF COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICANTS.

"The Council's list of applications for tenancies remains substantially static in number, at about 300, and a disquieting feature of the list is observed in the fact that over 50% of the total registered are from applicants whose dwellings are occupied by the occupant and his family only. Such applications would appear to be lodged solely for the following reasons :—

- (a) That the dwelling occupied is subject to a service tenancy,
or
- (b) That the dwelling lacks modern sanitation, electricity or both, or that the landlord fails to carry out works of repair or modernisation.

Taking the above into proper perspective, one can reasonably assume that the lack of the afore-mentioned requirements is placing a burden on local authorities, and giving over stated indications of the true housing need of the district.

Throughout the Rural District of Nantwich there are numerous houses which provide reasonable spaciousness within four walls of the dwellings but lack modern conveniences, which apart from causing applicants to place themselves on the Council's existing housing list, must present to the Council a perpetual problem as years come and go of little appreciable improvement in the condition of older property within their boundaries.

It must be economically unsound to build houses costing £1,500 or so to re-house a family whose existing accommodation needs a considerably lesser sum only to provide the modern requirements of families."

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No Council houses or other houses were found to be infested during the year, and it has not been considered necessary to take any action with respect to the belongings of prospective tenants for Council houses.

SCHOOLS.

There were no schools closed during the year as a result of infectious diseases or epidemics.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

This matter is dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which is attached hereto.

NUTRITION.

No action under this heading has been taken by this Council, but the Welfare Centres at Audlem, Haslington and Shavington under the supervision of the Divisional Health Committee, have continued to do valuable work in this respect.

SHELL-FISH.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 35 cases of Scarlet Fever against 31 last year.

Twenty-six cases of Tuberculosis were notified, of which 19 were pulmonary.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis which had not been previously notified.

There was one case of Diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED (Including Inward Transfers) AND MORTALITY DURING 1952.

	New Cases and Transfers				Deaths			
Age Periods	Resp.		Non Resp.		Resp.		Non Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15 —	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 —	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 —	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45 —	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 + ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	8	2	5	2	—	—	—
	19		7		2			
	Total cases : 26				Deaths : 2			

Number of cases remaining on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year :

Males		Females	
Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary
61	14	52	25

NOTIFIABLE DIESEASES.

The following is a tabular statement of cases received during the year.		Cases	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	35	27	—
Para Typhoid B.	...	1	—	—
Pneumonia	...	28	—	6
Dysentery	...	31	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	95	1	—
Measles	...	364	—	—
Diphtheria	...	1	1	—
Polio-myelitis	...	2	2	—

Cases of infectious disease showing incidence of cases in various age periods among civilians.

	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Para Typhoid F.	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Measles	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	TOTALS
Under 1	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	11
1 —	—	—	—	2	2	11	27	—	—	42
2 —	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	1	—	37
3 —	—	5	—	1	3	8	40	—	—	57
4 —	—	3	—	1	1	15	37	—	—	57
5 —	—	24	1	5	9	45	199	—	—	283
10 —	—	3	—	3	4	2	23	—	—	35
15 —	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	6
20 —	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	8
35 —	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	6
45 —	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	7
65 + ...	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
TOTALS ...	3	35	1	28	31	95	364	1	2	560

APPENDIX I.

NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS SERVING THE NANTWICH RURAL DISTRICT.

Nurse	Parishes
Mrs. C. CARROLL, The Grove, Acton. Tel. No.: Nantwich 5571.	Acton, Austerson, Baddiley, Baddington, Brindley, Burland, Edleston, Faddiley, Henhull, Hurleston, Stoke, Wardle.
Mrs. E. C. HURST, Conniston, Bunbury Heath, Tarporley. Bunbury 367.	Alraham, Bunbury, Calveley, Haughton, Peckforton, Ridley, Spurstow.
Mrs. R. E. FORT, Laundry Cottage, Rookery, Park, Worleston. Nantwich 5941.	Aston-juxta-Mondrum, Cholmondeston, Leighton, Church Minshull, Minshull Vernon, Poole, Wettenhall, Woolstanwood, Worleston.
Miss C. JONES, Station Road, Audlem. Audlem 313.	Audlem, Buerton, Hankelow, Newhall (part), Coole Pilate.
Mrs. E. WETHERALL, 27, Cresswellshaw Road, Alsager. Alsager 67.	Barthomley.

- Miss L. E. DENISON,
Sundawn, Park Estate,
Shavington.
Willaston 7234.
- Miss E. DOWNHAM,
The Bungalow, Harthill,
Broxton.
Broxton 31.
- Miss M. A. EDWARDS,
2, Back Lane,
Walgherton.
Wybunbury 345.
- Miss W. A. GEORGE,
Council Houses, Newhall Lane,
Aston.
Aston 286.
- Miss M. BROCKLEHURST,
Bickley Moss, Whitchurch,
Cholmondeley 268.
- Mrs. J. BANKS,
33, Cartwright Road,
Haslington.
Crewe 2693.
- Miss G. LOMAS,
41, London Road,
Nantwich.
Nantwich 5570.
- Miss E. M. DEANE,
5, Elworth Street,
Sandbach.
Sandbach 256.
- Miss L. POWELL,
Hawthorn Cottage,
Church Road, Malpas.
Malpas 96.
- Miss S. G. BLACK,
31, Coppice Road,
Willaston.
Willaston 7109.
- Basford, Chorlton, Hough, Rope,
Shavington - cum - Gresty, Weston,
Wybunbury (small part).
- Bickerton, Bulkeley, Egerton.
- Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Checkley-
cum-Wrinehill, Doddington, Hather-
ton, Hunsterson, Lea, Walgherton,
Wybunbury (part).
- Broomhall, Dodcott - cum - Wilkesley,
Marbury-cum-Quoisley (part), New-
hall (part), Norbury (part), Sound,
Woodcott, Wrenbury-cum-Frith.
- Cholmondeley, Chorley, Marbury-
cum-Quoisley (part), Norbury (part).
- Crewe Green, Haslington.
- Batherton, Stapeley, Willaston (small
part).
Resigned 30-8-52.
- Warmingham.
- Wirswall.
- Wistaston, Willaston (part).

Health Visitors

- Mrs. F. G. KIRKHAM,
St. Bees, Marsh Lane,
Nantwich.
(no phone)
- Miss E. M. SCOTT,
The Dowery, Barker Street,
Welfare Centre, Barker Street,
Nantwich.
Nantwich 5360.
- Acton, Austerson, Baddiley, Badding-
ton, Batherton, Brindley, Broomhall,
Bulkeley, Bunbury, Burland, Chol-
mondeley, Chorley, Coole Pilate,
Edleston, Faddiley, Haughton,
Hurleston, Marbury - cum - Quoisley,
Norbury, Peckforton, Ridley, Sound,
Spurstow, Stapeley, Stoke, Wirswall,
Woodcott, Wrenbury-cum-Frith.
- Alraham, Aston - juxta - Mondrum,
Calvey, Cholmondeston, Henhull,
Leighton, Church Minshull, Minshull
Vernon, Poole, Wardle, Warmingham,
Wettenhall, Woolstanwood, Worleston.

Miss D. GRIFFITHS,
The Gables, Heathfield Road,
Audlem.
(no phone)

Audlem, Basford, Blakenhall, Bridg-
mere, Buerton, Checkley-cum-Wrine-
hill, Chorlton, Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley,
Doddington, Hankelow, Hatherton,
Hough, Hunsterson, Lea, Newhall,
Rope, Shavington - cum - Gresty,
Walgherton, Weston, Wybunbury.

Miss P. PERCIVAL,
3, Newton Terrace,
St. Anne's Road, Middlewich.
(no phone)

Barthomley, Crewe Green, Haslington.

Mrs. J. BITTEN,
Bellevue Farm, Malpas.
(no phone)

Bickerton, Egerton.

Miss R. WALCH,
28, Park Road, Willaston.
(no phone)

Willaston, Wistaston.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Public Health Department,
Stapeley House,
Nantwich.

To the Chairman and Members of the Nantwich Rural District
Council:—

Gentlemen,

I have again the honour to submit an Annual Report for your consideration, being in this instance for the year ending 31st December, 1952, and the eighteenth I have had the pleasure of preparing.

For the greater part of the year we were one Sanitary Inspector short, pending the return of Mr. J. P. Moulton from National Service. Since his return he has not been fully active for health reasons, but it is hoped he will soon be available in a full capacity.

Apart from general administration, and the duties involved by the scavenging scheme, the work of the Department can be divided into normal day to day work, and routine surveys under the various Acts of Parliament. The size of the area and its scattered nature make it imperative that three mobile sanitary inspectors are available, if the work and responsibilities of the Public Health Department are to be adequately carried out. It was in July, 1951, that we were left with only two mobile inspectors, and it has been found hard to do justice to all demands on the Department, with much work having to receive less attention than should have been its due.

General administrative work in connection with Civil Defence, continued to be undertaken by the Public Health Department, and has demanded an increasing amount of time. Steady progress has been maintained in recruitment and training; but there is still much work to be done to maintain the organisation on a firm basis, and to ensure that the area is adequately covered, in spite of the fact that our peace-time establishment of personnel has been exceeded.

In the early part of the year, much time was spent in the control and investigation of Sonne Dysentery, details of which are given later in this report.

In Dr. Hay we have a Medical Officer of Health with whom it has been a pleasure to work, and whose deep interest in all branches of the work is a constant encouragement.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	2,041
Prevention of Damage by Pest Act, 1949	...	...	...	212
Housing Acts, 1936—1949	...	...	...	117
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	352
Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	109
National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	...	2
Shops Acts	...	...	...	41
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The appropriate inquiries and investigations were made into cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Special attention is always given to exclusion of school contacts, and the control of food handlers. In this area, milk supplies have to be carefully watched when outbreaks of certain infectious diseases arise, and a considerable amount of co-operation with the larger dairies has been maintained to ensure that milk from contact sources is submitted to heat treatment before distribution.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the Willaston district started early in February, the final case being notified in the last week of March. There were 22 cases notified as a result of this outbreak but there were numerous other cases which never came under medical supervision. On the average, three faeces specimens were taken at weekly intervals before a negative result was obtained; in several, five being required. The outbreak appeared to centre itself around the school canteen, where all except one of the staff supplied specimens. The results, however, were negative. Milk supplies, prepared foods and ice cream were sampled, but no positive results were obtained.

In all there were 133 specimens submitted to the laboratory. Of these, 90 were from notified and suspected cases, 12 specimens of faeces from canteen workers and five from dairy workers, the remaining 26 of the total were samples of milk and prepared foods.

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified and appropriate action taken :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	3
Scarlet Fever		35
Para Typhoid B.	...	1
Pneumonia		28
Dysentery		31
Whooping Cough	...	95
Measles		364
Diphtheria		1
Poliomyelitis		2

The above involved 365 visits.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging scheme continued to operate satisfactorily ; regular fortnightly removal of household refuse from 7,856 dustbins and the weekly cleansing of 3,146 closets being maintained.

A further 290 bins were cleansed weekly at the Polish Hostel at Doddington Park, under agreement with the National Assistance Board.

A steep rise in costs resulted mainly from wages awards and increases in the price of petrol. By the gradual reduction of the pail closets in certain parts of the area and constant review of the operational arrangements for the eight scavenging districts, it has been possible to make provision for the removal of household refuse resulting from new housing development. This has been achieved, so far, without increasing the establishment of vehicles and personnel which was fixed in 1949. Overtime has to be worked occasionally but is kept under strict control.

The scavenging fleet of nine Karrier Bantam Refuse Collectors has been maintained at a high standard of mechanical efficiency in our own depot. This has reduced to a minimum, time lost due to breakdowns, which in a scattered area like ours, can have a serious effect on operation costs. Further, there is every reason to hope that with constant thorough servicing and maintenance, the heavy costs of replacements can be postponed for many years to come.

Outdoor staff changes have been rare and we have an efficient team of men who take a pride in their work.

No difficulty has been experienced in the disposal of household refuse; farmers throughout the area still offer suitable sites for filling and land reclamation. Pits are fast becoming redundant as drinking places for cattle and provide suitable sites for controlled tipping, provided water can be adequately drained off.

Nightsoil disposal by composting has met all requirements and we can sell all the manure we can make. The bale of approximately 2 cwts. for 5/- has become very popular. During the 12 months, the value of manure sold was £296 10s. 0d.

There was a decline in the waste paper sales during the year arising from a fall in demand for this commodity. Only a limited quantity was sold at a value of £634 5s. 0d

REFUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Publicity given to the numerous legal decisions has complicated the procedure for the replacement of defective dustbins, which now entails much more administrative work than formerly.

In the past, the owner of any premises was considered the person responsible for the provision of refuse storage accommodation in this area. As the scavenging scheme developed over the years, and ashpits became obsolete, owners generally made the original provision of a dustbin, and in consequence are now held primarily responsible for replacement. In spite of all the difficulties however, statutory notices were necessary in only two cases, and two dustbins had to be supplied in default.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council has continued to offer a treatment service to householders and business premises under agreements, and has undertaken disinfestation work at Schools on a cost plus basis at the request of the County Council. In addition all local authority properties, including sewage disposal works and refuse tips, have been kept under constant supervision.

No serious infestations were encountered during the year. In country areas, infestations can constantly recur at susceptible premises such as corn mills, warehouses, and food shops, in consequence of disturbance of infestations at farms which fluctuate according to seasonal conditions. Regular inspections and treatment of business premises is essential; and to offset transport costs, means must be available to enable inspections and treatments to run concurrently as well as maintaining constant supervision. This can best be done in a rural area by the adoption of a system of annual agreements or contracts. By doing this the cost of treatment is kept to a minimum as infestations are never allowed to get out

of hand, and the Act can be thus more effectively administered. Managements of business concerns prefer to know their commitments and have the assurance of regular attention. At the same time the cost of search at these premises falls where it should, and not on the ratepayers generally.

In spite of the attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries towards contracts, the Council has decided to continue its well established contract system, rather than adopt the ad-hoc system suggested; as the latter does not meet the peculiar needs of the area.

The service offered by the Council is not operated on a profit-making basis, and is only meant to pay its way. It provides the best means of administration at the minimum expense to all concerned.

In addition to the inspections and visits made by the rodent operatives which amounted to 627, there were 212 inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors in the normal course of their duties.

The policy of the Council, therefore, continued to be the most efficient administration of the Act with no expense to the ratepayer or the taxpayer, the operation of the scheme being on self-supporting lines.

CANAL BOATS.

Three canal boats were inspected, which were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

HOUSING.

Since the war there have been 397 new houses erected in this rural area. which have been absorbed to cope with the serious housing shortage which developed in consequence of curtailment of house construction during the war years. During the war we were fortunate in that only eight houses were destroyed as a result of enemy action; to which can be added 47 which have been demolished since 1939 and nine which have depreciated to the extent that they are vacant and derelict—making a total loss of 64 houses.

The Rural Housing Survey; made in consequence of the Hobhouse Report; gave an indication of the position in 1948. The category for demolition included 345 houses, of which 57 were at that time already subject to demolition orders. There were 303 houses placed in the category for “re-conditioning”; and many of these will no doubt have fallen into the “demolition” category

in the meantime. The “Repair” category included 665 premises of which a number have fallen further into disrepair and will have to be dealt with as demolition or re-conditioning cases.

It will be appreciated that the actual number of houses requiring replacement is an unknown quantity until legal action has been completed; but the figures stated do indicate the magnitude of the task which will have to be tackled methodically and forcefully if the rural population is to be maintained. When it is felt that the current housing shortage has been met, a balanced “demolition” programme will have to be started, which will have to be co-ordinated with new housing development for re-housing purposes; with an adequate policy for maintenance and improvement of those sub-standard houses which still have a useful period of life before them.

The problem is a wide one; and will involve careful planning and a considerable amount of work.

During the year, demolition orders were made with respect to five houses; and there are now in the region of 30 houses which are vacant and still require to be demolished under orders already operative.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one such trade in this area, which has been kept under close supervision, and has not created any nuisance.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Ministry of Food slaughterhouse in Crewe has continued to serve the rural area. Slaughterhouse licences were renewed in 23 cases, a few being used for the slaughter of pigs for private consumption.

Food storage and preparation rooms have been inspected from time to time and are being maintained at a high standard of cleanliness.

The byelaws with respect to the handling and wrapping of food, etc., made under section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are being well complied with and are no doubt serving a useful purpose.

The following articles of canned food were condemned during the year :—

Fruit	...	...	...	43 lbs. 10 ozs.
Milk	...	...	...	30 pints
Meat	...	...	...	45 lbs. 13 ozs.
Fish	...	...	...	1 lb. 3½ ozs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	16 lbs. 8 ozs.
Soup	..	...	...	12 lbs. 4 ozs.

In addition to the above there were 38 lbs. of bacon, 21 lbs. of meat, 15 lbs. 11 ozs. of cheese and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter.

Slaughtermen's licences were renewed in 39 cases.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following is a copy of Form 572 forwarded by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to Factories :—

Part I of the Act.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	NUMBER OF Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1.—Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	8	7	—	—
2.—Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	91	102	2	—
3.—Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total ...	99	109	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases which prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offenses against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	3	—	1	—

Outwork—Sections 110 and 111—NIL.

SHOPS ACTS.

Inspections at shops indicate that the requirements with respect to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences continued to be very well complied with.

WATER SUPPLY.

A second survey of premises in the area without a mains supply of water has been made.

This survey has been undertaken during the past few months and has dealt with those premises with individual supplies from wells and springs, etc., which do not form part of any major private supply scheme; the latter already having received some attention.

The first, or preliminary, survey was commenced in 1949 and completed early in 1950; after the formation of the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board.

This second survey has been supplemented by sampling for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose co-operation has made a valuable contribution to the success of the operation.

In all, individual supplies involving 109 premises have been investigated, and the results have produced some very interesting features.

Firstly, it was found that the informal action taken during the course of the first survey had produced fruitful results, 31 premises having been connected to mains in the meantime.

Six of the premises involved were found to be vacant and derelict, requiring no action.

Seven premises had no supply to sample; three had been demolished and two were vacant being subject to demolition orders.

Of the remaining 60 premises, two owner-occupiers refused to take advantage of the sampling facilities offered, stating they were satisfied with their supplies, leaving 58, which produced the following results :—

Satisfactory	...	29
Unsatisfactory	...	27
Doubtful	...	2
		58

The 29 cases giving a satisfactory result will be sampled again in due course, to ensure that this standard is being maintained.

The occupiers of the 27 premises producing unsatisfactory results have been advised to boil all water that is used for domestic or drinking purposes; the owners of them have been advised to contact the Water Board with a view to the provision of a mains supply; and particulars of these cases have been forwarded to the Board.

The two doubtful cases will be subjected to further sampling and appropriate action taken.

It is proposed that the Water Board should also be informed of those cases where no supply exists, and where the occupiers concerned are obtaining their water from neighbours who have metered supplies.

In general it is found that well and spring supplies, both good and bad, are of doubtful construction and source, and in the majority of cases exist at a considerable distance from the nearest supply main.

The extension of the mains supply to the parish of Wirswall, with improvements in the Norbury parish have been completed, and the majority of owners of property have taken advantage of the new facilities.

The only remaining parish not wholly served by the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board is Peckforton, which is partly supplied from privately controlled wells and part from the Liverpool Corporation main ; both arrangements being under the control of the Trustees of the Peckforton Estate ; the Water Board giving a supply in only one case.

ICE CREAM.

There are 36 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, and five for its manufacture for the purpose of sale ; one of the latter using the pasteurisation process.

Regular inspections of these premises has been maintained and 71 samples were taken with the following results :—

Grade 1	...	...	42
Grade 2	...	...	20
Grade 3	...	...	8
Grade 4	...	...	1

Grades 1 and 2 are considered to be satisfactory.

MILK SAMPLES.

The greater part of the milk consumed in the area is pasteurised and the delivery of loose milk has been almost eliminated.

The following licences to use special designations were issued by the Council :—

Pasteurised (Dealers')	16
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	10
Sterilised (Dealer's)	2
Sterilised (Supplementary)	1
Tuberculin Tested (Dealer's)	22
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	11
Accredited (Dealer's)	2
Accredited (Supplementary)	1

In connection with the above, 19 samples were taken with the following results :—

	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	5	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised...	8	—
Pasteurised	5	1
	—	—
Total ...	18	1

Inspection of churns at the main collecting centres was carried out, and on the whole their condition was found to be highly satisfactory. In one instance, a number of unsatisfactory churns were withdrawn from service, following informal action.

LICENSED HOUSES.

A considerable improvement has been achieved in sanitary accommodation and glass washing facilities at licensed houses in the area ; as a result of informal action taken during the past two years.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Preliminary Notices served	66
Preliminary Notices complied with	51
Statutory Notices served	10
Statutory Notices complied with	10

No legal proceedings were necessary in connection with the above.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

There were eight preliminary notices served under this Act and no statutory notices served.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN S. TOWNLEY, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

12-6-53.

